

This Page Is Inserted by IFW Operations  
and is not a part of the Official Record

## **BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES**

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images may include (but are not limited to):

- BLACK BORDERS
- TEXT CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- FADED TEXT
- ILLEGIBLE TEXT
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- COLORED PHOTOS
- BLACK OR VERY BLACK AND WHITE DARK PHOTOS
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

**IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.**

**As rescanning documents *will not* correct images,  
please do not report the images to the  
Image Problem Mailbox.**

APPLICANT(S): YEDGAR, Saul  
SERIAL NO.: 09/756,765  
FILED: January 10, 2001  
Page 2

#### **AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

Please add or amend the claims to read as follows:

Claim 1 (Withdrawn) A method of treating a subject requiring anti-oxidant therapy, comprising the steps of administering to a subject an effective amount of a lipid or phospholipid moiety bonded to a physiologically acceptable monomer, dimer, oligomer, or polymer, thereby treating the subject requiring anti-oxidant therapy.

Claim 2 (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 1 wherein the physiologically acceptable monomer is either a salicylate, salicylic acid, aspirin, a monosaccharide, lactobionic acid, maltose, an amino acid, glycine, carboxylic acid, acetic acid, butyric acid, dicarboxylic acid, glutaric acid, succinic acid, fatty acid, dodecanoic acid, didodecanoic acid, bile acid, cholic acid, cholesterylhemisuccinate; or wherein the physiologically acceptable dimer or oligomer is a dipeptide, a disaccharide, a trisaccharide, an oligopeptide, or a di- or trisaccharide monomer unit of heparin, heparan sulfate, keratin, keratan sulfate, chondroitin, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, dextran, or hyaluronic acid; or wherein the physiologically acceptable polymer is a glycosaminoglycan, polygelin ('hemacell'), alginate, hydroxyethyl starch (hetastarch), polyethylene glycol, polycarboxylated polyethylene glycol, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, keratin, keratin sulfate, heparan sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, or hyaluronic acid.

Claim 3 (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 1 wherein the lipid or phospholipid moiety is either phosphatidic acid, an acyl glycerol, monoacylglycerol, diacylglycerol, triacylglycerol, sphingosine, sphingomyelin, chondroitin-4-sulphate, chondroitin-6-sulphate, ceramide, phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylserine, phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylinositol, or phosphatidylglycerol, or an ether or alkyl phospholipid derivative thereof, and the physiologically acceptable monomer or polymer moiety is either aspirin, lactobionic acid, maltose, glutaric acid, polyethylene glycol, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, hemacell, hetastarch, or hyaluronic acid.

APPLICANT(S): YEDGAR, Saul  
SERIAL NO.: 09/756,765  
FILED: January 10, 2001  
Page 3

Claim 4 (Withdrawn) A method of treating a subject requiring anti-TNF therapy, comprising the steps of administering to a subject an effective amount of a lipid or phospholipid moiety bonded to a physiologically acceptable monomer, dimer, oligomer, or polymer, thereby treating the subject requiring anti-TNF therapy.

Claim 5 (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 4 wherein the physiologically acceptable monomer is either a salicylate, salicylic acid, aspirin, a monosaccharide, lactobionic acid, maltose, an amino acid, glycine, carboxylic acid, acetic acid, butyric acid, dicarboxylic acid, glutaric acid, succinic acid, fatty acid, dodecanoic acid, didodecanoic acid, bile acid, cholic acid, cholesterylhemmisuccinate; or wherein the physiologically acceptable dimer or oligomer is a dipeptide, a disaccharide, a trisaccharide, an oligopeptide, or a di- or trisaccharide monomer unit of heparin, heparan sulfate, keratin, keratan sulfate, chondroitin, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, dextran, or hyaluronic acid; or wherein the physiologically acceptable polymer is a glycosaminoglycan, polygelin ('hemacell'), alginate, hydroxyethyl starch (hetastarch), polyethylene glycol, polycarboxylated polyethylene glycol, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, keratin, keratin sulfate, heparan sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, or hyaluronic acid.

Claim 6 (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 4 wherein the lipid or phospholipid moiety is either phosphatidic acid, an acyl glycerol, monoacylglycerol, diacylglycerol, triacylglycerol, sphingosine, sphingomyelin, chondroitin-4-sulphate, chondroitin-6-sulphate, ceramide, phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylserine, phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylinositol, or phosphatidylglycerol, or an ether or alkyl phospholipid derivative thereof, and the physiologically acceptable monomer or polymer moiety is either aspirin, lactobionic acid, maltose, glutaric acid, polyethylene glycol, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, hemacell, hetastarch, or hyaluronic acid.

Claim 7 (Withdrawn) A method of treating a subject suffering from a disorder of smooth muscle cell proliferation, comprising the steps of administering to a subject an effective amount of a lipid or phospholipid moiety bonded to a physiologically acceptable monomer, dimer, oligomer, or polymer, thereby treating the subject with a disorder of smooth muscle cell proliferation.

APPLICANT(S): YEDGAR, Saul  
SERIAL NO.: 09/756,765  
FILED: January 10, 2001  
Page 4

Claim 8 (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 7 wherein the physiologically acceptable monomer is either a salicylate, salicylic acid, aspirin, a monosaccharide, lactobionic acid, maltose, an amino acid, glycine, carboxylic acid, acetic acid, butyric acid, dicarboxylic acid, glutaric acid, succinic acid, fatty acid, dodecanoic acid, didodecanoic acid, bile acid, cholic acid, cholesterylhemmisuccinate; or wherein the physiologically acceptable dimer or oligomer is a dipeptide, a disaccharide, a trisaccharide, an oligopeptide, or a di- or trisaccharide monomer unit of heparin, heparan sulfate, keratin, keratan sulfate, chondroitin, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, dextran, or hyaluronic acid; or wherein the physiologically acceptable polymer is a glycosaminoglycan, polygelin ('hemacell'), alginate, hydroxyethyl starch (hetastarch), polyethylene glycol, polycarboxylated polyethylene glycol, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, keratin, keratin sulfate, heparan sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, or hyaluronic acid.

Claim 9 (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 7 wherein the lipid or phospholipid moiety is either phosphatidic acid, an acyl glycerol, monoacylglycerol, diacylglycerol, triacylglycerol, sphingosine, sphingomyelin, chondroitin-4-sulphate, chondroitin-6-sulphate, ceramide, phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylserine, phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylinositol, or phosphatidylglycerol, or an ether or alkyl phospholipid derivative thereof, and the physiologically acceptable monomer or polymer moiety is either aspirin, lactobionic acid, maltose, glutaric acid, polyethylene glycol, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, hemacell, hetastarch, or hyaluronic acid.

Claim 10 (Withdrawn) A method of treating a subject undergoing vascular catheterization, comprising the steps of administering to a subject an effective amount of a lipid or phospholipid moiety bonded to a physiologically acceptable monomer, dimer, oligomer, or polymer, thereby treating the subject undergoing vascular catheterization.

Claim 11 (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 10 wherein the physiologically acceptable monomer is either a salicylate, salicylic acid, aspirin, a monosaccharide, lactobionic acid, maltose, an amino acid, glycine, carboxylic acid, acetic acid, butyric acid, dicarboxylic acid, glutaric acid, succinic acid, fatty acid, dodecanoic acid, didodecanoic acid, bile acid, cholic acid, cholesterylhemmisuccinate; or wherein the physiologically acceptable

APPLICANT(S): YEDGAR, Saul  
SERIAL NO.: 09/756,765  
FILED: January 10, 2001  
Page 5

dimer or oligomer is a dipeptide, a disaccharide, a trisaccharide, an oligopeptide, or a di- or trisaccharide monomer unit of heparin, heparan sulfate, keratin, keratan sulfate, chondroitin, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, dextran, or hyaluronic acid; or wherein the physiologically acceptable polymer is a glycosaminoglycan, polygelin ('hemacell'), alginate, hydroxyethyl starch (hetastarch), polyethylene glycol, polycarboxylated polyethylene glycol, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, keratin, keratin sulfate, heparan sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, or hyaluronic acid.

Claim 12 (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 10 wherein the lipid or phospholipid moiety is either phosphatidic acid, an acyl glycerol, monoacylglycerol, diacylglycerol, triacylglycerol, sphingosine, sphingomyelin, chondroitin-4-sulphate, chondroitin-6-sulphate, ceramide, phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylserine, phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylinositol, or phosphatidylglycerol, or an ether or alkyl phospholipid derivative thereof, and the physiologically acceptable monomer or polymer moiety is either aspirin, lactobionic acid, maltose, glutaric acid, polyethylene glycol, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, hemacell, hetastarch, or hyaluronic acid.

Claim 13 (Withdrawn) A method of treating a subject suffering from metastatic cancer, comprising the steps of administering to a subject an effective amount of a lipid or phospholipid moiety bonded to a physiologically acceptable monomer, dimer, oligomer, or polymer, thereby treating the subject with metastatic cancer.

Claim 14 (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 13 wherein the physiologically acceptable monomer is either a salicylate, salicylic acid, aspirin, a monosaccharide, lactobionic acid, maltose, an amino acid, glycine, carboxylic acid, acetic acid, butyric acid, dicarboxylic acid, glutaric acid, succinic acid, fatty acid, dodecanoic acid, didodecanoic acid, bile acid, cholic acid, cholesterylhemmisuccinate; or wherein the physiologically acceptable dimer or oligomer is a dipeptide, a disaccharide, a trisaccharide, an oligopeptide, or a di- or trisaccharide monomer unit of heparin, heparan sulfate, keratin, keratan sulfate, chondroitin, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, dextran, or hyaluronic acid; or wherein the physiologically acceptable polymer is a glycosaminoglycan, polygelin ('hemacell'), alginate, hydroxyethyl starch (hetastarch), polyethylene glycol,

APPLICANT(S): YEDGAR, Saul  
SERIAL NO.: 09/756,765  
FILED: January 10, 2001  
Page 6

polycarboxylated polyethylene glycol, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, keratin, keratin sulfate, heparan sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, or hyaluronic acid.

Claim 15 (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 13 wherein the lipid or phospholipid moiety is either phosphatidic acid, an acyl glycerol, monoacylglycerol, diacylglycerol, triacylglycerol, sphingosine, sphingomyelin, chondroitin-4-sulphate, chondroitin-6-sulphate, ceramide, phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylserine, phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylinositol, or phosphatidylglycerol, or an ether or alkyl phospholipid derivative thereof, and the physiologically acceptable monomer or polymer moiety is either aspirin, lactobionic acid, maltose, glutaric acid, polyethylene glycol, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, hemacell, hetastarch, or hyaluronic acid.

Claim 16 (Withdrawn) A method of treating a subject suffering from obstructive respiratory disease, comprising the steps of administering to a subject an effective amount of a lipid or phospholipid moiety bonded to a physiologically acceptable monomer, dimer, oligomer, or polymer, thereby treating the subject with obstructive respiratory disease.

Claim 17 (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 16 wherein the physiologically acceptable monomer is either a salicylate, salicylic acid, aspirin, a monosaccharide, lactobionic acid, maltose, an amino acid, glycine, carboxylic acid, acetic acid, butyric acid, dicarboxylic acid, glutaric acid, succinic acid, fatty acid, dodecanoic acid, didodecanoic acid, bile acid, cholic acid, cholesterylhemmisuccinate; or wherein the physiologically acceptable dimer or oligomer is a dipeptide, a disaccharide, a trisaccharide, an oligopeptide, or a di- or trisaccharide monomer unit of heparin, heparan sulfate, keratin, keratan sulfate, chondroitin, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, dextran, or hyaluronic acid; or wherein the physiologically acceptable polymer is a glycosaminoglycan, polygelin ('hemacell'), alginate, hydroxyethyl starch (hetastarch), polyethylene glycol, polycarboxylated polyethylene glycol, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, keratin, keratin sulfate, heparan sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, or hyaluronic acid.

Claim 18 (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 16 wherein the lipid or phospholipid moiety is either phosphatidic acid, an acyl glycerol, monoacylglycerol, diacylglycerol,

APPLICANT(S): YEDGAR, Saul  
SERIAL NO.: 09/756,765  
FILED: January 10, 2001  
Page 7

triacylglycerol, sphingosine, sphingomyelin, chondroitin-4-sulphate, chondroitin-6-sulphate, ceramide, phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylserine, phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylinositol, or phosphatidylglycerol, or an ether or alkyl phospholipid derivative thereof, and the physiologically acceptable monomer or polymer moiety is either aspirin, lactobionic acid, maltose, glutaric acid, polyethylene glycol, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, hemacell, hetastarch, or hyaluronic acid.

Claim 19 (Withdrawn) A method of treating a subject suffering from colitis, Crohn's disease, or another form of intestinal mucosal injury, comprising the steps of administering to a subject an effective amount of a lipid or phospholipid moiety bonded to a physiologically acceptable monomer, dimer, oligomer, or polymer, thereby treating the subject with intestinal mucosal injury, including colitis or Crohn's disease.

Claim 20 (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 19 wherein the physiologically acceptable monomer is either a salicylate, salicylic acid, , a monosaccharide, lactobionic acid, maltose, an amino acid, glycine, carboxylic acid, acetic acid, butyric acid, dicarboxylic acid, glutaric acid, succinic acid, fatty acid, dodecanoic acid, didodecanoic acid, bile acid, cholic acid, cholesterylhemmisuccinate; or wherein the physiologically acceptable dimer or oligomer is a dipeptide, a disaccharide, a trisaccharide, an oligopeptide, or a di- or trisaccharide monomer unit of heparin, heparan sulfate, keratin, keratan sulfate, chondroitin, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, dextran, or hyaluronic acid; or wherein the physiologically acceptable polymer is a glycosaminoglycan, polygelin ('hemacell'), alginate, hydroxyethyl starch (hetastarch), polyethylene glycol, polycarboxylated polyethylene glycol, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, keratin, keratin sulfate, heparan sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, or hyaluronic acid.

Claim 21 (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 19 wherein the lipid or phospholipid moiety is either phosphatidic acid, an acyl glycerol, monoacylglycerol, diacylglycerol, triacylglycerol, sphingosine, sphingomyelin, chondroitin-4-sulphate, chondroitin-6-sulphate, ceramide, phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylserine, phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylinositol, or phosphatidylglycerol, or an ether or alkyl phospholipid derivative thereof, and the physiologically acceptable monomer or polymer moiety is either aspirin,

APPLICANT(S): YEDGAR, Saul  
SERIAL NO.: 09/756,765  
FILED: January 10, 2001  
Page 8

lactobionic acid, maltose, glutaric acid, polyethylene glycol, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, hemacell, hetastarch, or hyaluronic acid.

Claim 22 (Withdrawn) A method of treating a subject suffering from cardiovascular disease, comprising the steps of administering to a subject an effective amount of a lipid or phospholipid moiety bonded to a physiologically acceptable monomer, dimer, oligomer, or polymer, thereby treating the subject with cardiovascular disease.

Claim 23 (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 22 wherein the physiologically acceptable monomer is either a salicylate, salicylic acid, aspirin, a monosaccharide, lactobionic acid, maltose, an amino acid, glycine, carboxylic acid, acetic acid, butyric acid, dicarboxylic acid, glutaric acid, succinic acid, fatty acid, dodecanoic acid, didodecanoic acid, bile acid, cholic acid, cholesterylhemmisuccinate; or wherein the physiologically acceptable dimer or oligomer is a dipeptide, a disaccharide, a trisaccharide, an oligopeptide, or a di- or trisaccharide monomer unit of heparin, heparan sulfate, keratin, keratan sulfate, chondroitin, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, dextran, or hyaluronic acid; or wherein the physiologically acceptable polymer is a glycosaminoglycan, polygelin ('hemacell'), alginate, hydroxyethyl starch (hetastarch), polyethylene glycol, polycarboxylated polyethylene glycol, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, keratin, keratin sulfate, heparan sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, or hyaluronic acid.

Claim 24 (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 22 wherein the lipid or phospholipid moiety is either phosphatidic acid, an acyl glycerol, monoacylglycerol, diacylglycerol, triacylglycerol, sphingosine, sphingomyelin, chondroitin-4-sulphate, chondroitin-6-sulphate, ceramide, phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylserine, phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylinositol, or phosphatidylglycerol, or an ether or alkyl phospholipid derivative thereof, and the physiologically acceptable monomer or polymer moiety is either aspirin, lactobionic acid, maltose, glutaric acid, polyethylene glycol, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, hemacell, hetastarch, or hyaluronic acid.

Claim 25 (Withdrawn) A method of treating a subject suffering from atherosclerosis, comprising the steps of administering to a subject an effective amount of a lipid or

APPLICANT(S): YEDGAR, Saul  
SERIAL NO.: 09/756,765  
FILED: January 10, 2001  
Page 9

phospholipid moiety bonded to a physiologically acceptable monomer, dimer, oligomer, or polymer, thereby treating the subject with atherosclerosis.

Claim 26 (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 25 wherein the physiologically acceptable monomer is either a salicylate, salicylic acid, aspirin, a monosaccharide, lactobionic acid, maltose, an amino acid, glycine, carboxylic acid, acetic acid, butyric acid, dicarboxylic acid, glutaric acid, succinic acid, fatty acid, dodecanoic acid, didodecanoic acid, bile acid, cholic acid, cholesterylhemmisuccinate; or wherein the physiologically acceptable dimer or oligomer is a dipeptide, a disaccharide, a trisaccharide, an oligopeptide, or a di- or trisaccharide monomer unit of heparin, heparan sulfate, keratin, keratan sulfate, chondroitin, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, dextran, or hyaluronic acid; or wherein the physiologically acceptable polymer is a glycosaminoglycan, polygelin ('hemacell'), alginate, hydroxyethyl starch (hetastarch), polyethylene glycol, polycarboxylated polyethylene glycol, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, keratin, keratin sulfate, heparan sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, or hyaluronic acid.

Claim 27 (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 25 wherein the lipid or phospholipid moiety is either phosphatidic acid, an acyl glycerol, monoacylglycerol, diacylglycerol, triacylglycerol, sphingosine, sphingomyelin, chondroitin-4-sulphate, chondroitin-6-sulphate, ceramide, phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylserine, phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylinositol, or phosphatidylglycerol, or an ether or alkyl phospholipid derivative thereof, and the physiologically acceptable monomer or polymer moiety is either aspirin, lactobionic acid, maltose, glutaric acid, polyethylene glycol, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, hemacell, hetastarch, or hyaluronic acid.

Claim 28 (Withdrawn) A method of treating a subject suffering from central nervous system tissue insult, comprising the steps of administering to a subject an effective amount of a lipid or phospholipid moiety bonded to a physiologically acceptable monomer, dimer, oligomer, or polymer, thereby treating the subject with central nervous system insult.

Claim 29 (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 28 wherein the physiologically acceptable monomer is either a salicylate, salicylic acid, aspirin, a monosaccharide, lactobionic acid, maltose, an amino acid, glycine, carboxylic acid, acetic acid, butyric acid,

APPLICANT(S): YEDGAR, Saul  
SERIAL NO.: 09/756,765  
FILED: January 10, 2001  
Page 10

dicarboxylic acid, glutaric acid, succinic acid, fatty acid, dodecanoic acid, didodecanoic acid, bile acid, cholic acid, cholesterylhemmisuccinate; or wherein the physiologically acceptable dimer or oligomer is a dipeptide, a disaccharide, a trisaccharide, an oligopeptide, or a di- or trisaccharide monomer unit of heparin, heparan sulfate, keratin, keratan sulfate, chondroitin, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, dextran, or hyaluronic acid; or wherein the physiologically acceptable polymer is a glycosaminoglycan, polygelin ('hemacell'), alginate, hydroxyethyl starch (hetastarch), polyethylene glycol, polycarboxylated polyethylene glycol, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, keratin, keratin sulfate, heparan sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, or hyaluronic acid.

Claim 30 (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 28 wherein the lipid or phospholipid moiety is either phosphatidic acid, an acyl glycerol, monoacylglycerol, diacylglycerol, triacylglycerol, sphingosine, sphingomyelin, chondroitin-4-sulphate, chondroitin-6-sulphate, ceramide, phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylserine, phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylinositol, or phosphatidylglycerol, or an ether or alkyl phospholipid derivative thereof, and the physiologically acceptable monomer or polymer moiety is either aspirin, lactobionic acid, maltose, glutaric acid, polyethylene glycol, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, hemacell, hetastarch, or hyaluronic acid.

Claim 31 (Withdrawn) A method of treating a subject suffering from multiple sclerosis, comprising the steps of administering to a subject an effective amount of a lipid or phospholipid moiety bonded to a physiologically acceptable monomer, dimer, oligomer, or polymer, thereby treating the subject with multiple sclerosis.

Claim 32 (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 31 wherein the physiologically acceptable monomer is either a salicylate, salicylic acid, aspirin, a monosaccharide, lactobionic acid, maltose, an amino acid, glycine, carboxylic acid, acetic acid, butyric acid, dicarboxylic acid, glutaric acid, succinic acid, fatty acid, dodecanoic acid, didodecanoic acid, bile acid, cholic acid, cholesterylhemmisuccinate; or wherein the physiologically acceptable dimer or oligomer is a dipeptide, a disaccharide, a trisaccharide, an oligopeptide, or a di- or trisaccharide monomer unit of heparin, heparan sulfate, keratin, keratan sulfate, chondroitin, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, dextran, or hyaluronic

APPLICANT(S): YEDGAR, Saul  
SERIAL NO.: 09/756,765  
FILED: January 10, 2001  
Page 11

acid; or wherein the physiologically acceptable polymer is a glycosaminoglycan, polygelin ('hemacell'), alginate, hydroxyethyl starch (hetastarch), polyethylene glycol, polycarboxylated polyethylene glycol, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, keratin, keratin sulfate, heparan sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, or hyaluronic acid.

Claim 33 (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 31 wherein the lipid or phospholipid moiety is either phosphatidic acid, an acyl glycerol, monoacylglycerol, diacylglycerol, triacylglycerol, sphingosine, sphingomyelin, chondroitin-4-sulphate, chondroitin-6-sulphate, ceramide, phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylserine, phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylinositol, or phosphatidylglycerol, or an ether or alkyl phospholipid derivative thereof, and the physiologically acceptable monomer or polymer moiety is either aspirin, lactobionic acid, maltose, glutaric acid, polyethylene glycol, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, hemacell, hetastarch, or hyaluronic acid.

Claim 34 (Withdrawn) A method of treating a subject suffering from contact dermatitis, comprising the steps of administering to a subject an effective amount of a lipid or phospholipid moiety bonded to a physiologically acceptable monomer, dimer, oligomer, or polymer, thereby treating the subject with contact dermatitis.

Claim 35 (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 33 wherein the physiologically acceptable monomer is either a salicylate, salicylic acid, aspirin, a monosaccharide, lactobionic acid, maltose, an amino acid, glycine, carboxylic acid, acetic acid, butyric acid, dicarboxylic acid, glutaric acid, succinic acid, fatty acid, dodecanoic acid, didodecanoic acid, bile acid, cholic acid, cholesterylhemmisuccinate; or wherein the physiologically acceptable dimer or oligomer is a dipeptide, a disaccharide, a trisaccharide, an oligopeptide, or a di- or trisaccharide monomer unit of heparin, heparan sulfate, keratin, keratan sulfate, chondroitin, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, dextran, or hyaluronic acid; or wherein the physiologically acceptable polymer is a glycosaminoglycan, polygelin ('hemacell'), alginate, hydroxyethyl starch (hetastarch), polyethylene glycol, polycarboxylated polyethylene glycol, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, keratin, keratin sulfate, heparan sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, or hyaluronic acid.

APPLICANT(S): YEDGAR, Saul  
SERIAL NO.: 09/756,765  
FILED: January 10, 2001  
Page 12

Claim 36 (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 33 wherein the lipid or phospholipid moiety is either phosphatidic acid, an acyl glycerol, monoacylglycerol, diacylglycerol, triacylglycerol, sphingosine, sphingomyelin, chondroitin-4-sulphate, chondroitin-6-sulphate, ceramide, phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylserine, phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylinositol, or phosphatidylglycerol, or an ether or alkyl phospholipid derivative thereof, and the physiologically acceptable monomer or polymer moiety is either aspirin, lactobionic acid, maltose, glutaric acid, polyethylene glycol, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, hemacell, hetastarch, or hyaluronic acid.

Claim 37 (Withdrawn) A method of treating a subject suffering from psoriasis, comprising the steps of administering to a subject an effective amount of a lipid or phospholipid moiety bonded to a physiologically acceptable monomer, dimer, oligomer, or polymer, thereby treating the subject with psoriasis.

Claim 38 (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 37 wherein the physiologically acceptable monomer is either a salicylate, salicylic acid, aspirin, a monosaccharide, lactobionic acid, maltose, an amino acid, glycine, carboxylic acid, acetic acid, butyric acid, dicarboxylic acid, glutaric acid, succinic acid, fatty acid, dodecanoic acid, didodecanoic acid, bile acid, cholic acid, cholestrylhemmisuccinate; or wherein the physiologically acceptable dimer or oligomer is a dipeptide, a disaccharide, a trisaccharide, an oligopeptide, or a di- or trisaccharide monomer unit of heparin, heparan sulfate, keratin, keratan sulfate, chondroitin, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, dextran, or hyaluronic acid; or wherein the physiologically acceptable polymer is a glycosaminoglycan, polygelin ('hemacell'), alginate, hydroxyethyl starch (hetastarch), polyethylene glycol, polycarboxylated polyethylene glycol, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, keratin, keratin sulfate, heparan sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, or hyaluronic acid.

Claim 39 (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 37 wherein the lipid or phospholipid moiety is either phosphatidic acid, an acyl glycerol, monoacylglycerol, diacylglycerol, triacylglycerol, sphingosine, sphingomyelin, chondroitin-4-sulphate, chondroitin-6-sulphate, ceramide, phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylserine, phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylinositol, or phosphatidylglycerol, or an ether or alkyl phospholipid derivative

APPLICANT(S): YEDGAR, Saul  
SERIAL NO.: 09/756,765  
FILED: January 10, 2001  
Page 13

thereof, and the physiologically acceptable monomer or polymer moiety is either aspirin, lactobionic acid, maltose, glutaric acid, polyethylene glycol, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, hemacell, hetastarch, or hyaluronic acid.

Claim 40 (Withdrawn) A method of treating a subject suffering from a cellular proliferative disorder, comprising the steps of administering to a subject an effective amount of a lipid or phospholipid moiety bonded to a physiologically acceptable monomer, dimer, oligomer, or polymer, thereby treating the subject with a cellular proliferative disorder.

Claim 41 (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 39 wherein the physiologically acceptable monomer is either a salicylate, salicylic acid, aspirin, a monosaccharide, lactobionic acid, maltose, an amino acid, glycine, carboxylic acid, acetic acid, butyric acid, dicarboxylic acid, glutaric acid, succinic acid, fatty acid, dodecanoic acid, didodecanoic acid, bile acid, cholic acid, cholesterylhemmisuccinate; or wherein the physiologically acceptable dimer or oligomer is a dipeptide, a disaccharide, a trisaccharide, an oligopeptide, or a di- or trisaccharide monomer unit of heparin, heparan sulfate, keratin, keratan sulfate, chondroitin, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, dextran, or hyaluronic acid; or wherein the physiologically acceptable polymer is a glycosaminoglycan, polygelin ('hemacell'), alginate, hydroxyethyl starch (hetastarch), polyethylene glycol, polycarboxylated polyethylene glycol, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, keratin, keratin sulfate, heparan sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, or hyaluronic acid.

Claim 42 (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 39 wherein the lipid or phospholipid moiety is either phosphatidic acid, an acyl glycerol, monoacylglycerol, diacylglycerol, triacylglycerol, sphingosine, sphingomyelin, chondroitin-4-sulphate, chondroitin-6-sulphate, ceramide, phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylserine, phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylinositol, or phosphatidylglycerol, or an ether or alkyl phospholipid derivative thereof, and the physiologically acceptable monomer or polymer moiety is either aspirin, lactobionic acid, maltose, glutaric acid, polyethylene glycol, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, hemacell, hetastarch, or hyaluronic acid.

Claim 43 (Withdrawn) A method of treating a subject suffering from sepsis, comprising the steps of administering to a subject an effective amount of a lipid or

APPLICANT(S): YEDGAR, Saul  
SERIAL NO.: 09/756,765  
FILED: January 10, 2001  
Page 14

phospholipid moiety bonded to a physiologically acceptable monomer, dimer, oligomer, or polymer, thereby treating the subject with sepsis.

Claim 44 (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 43 wherein the physiologically acceptable monomer is either a salicylate, salicylic acid, aspirin, a monosaccharide, lactobionic acid, maltose, an amino acid, glycine, carboxylic acid, acetic acid, butyric acid, dicarboxylic acid, glutaric acid, succinic acid, fatty acid, dodecanoic acid, didodecanoic acid, bile acid, cholic acid, cholesterylhemmisuccinate; or wherein the physiologically acceptable dimer or oligomer is a dipeptide, a disaccharide, a trisaccharide, an oligopeptide, or a di- or trisaccharide monomer unit of heparin, heparan sulfate, keratin, keratan sulfate, chondroitin, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, dextran, or hyaluronic acid; or wherein the physiologically acceptable polymer is a glycosaminoglycan, polygelin ('hemacell'), alginate, hydroxyethyl starch (hetastarch), polyethylene glycol, polycarboxylated polyethylene glycol, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, keratin, keratin sulfate, heparan sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, or hyaluronic acid.

Claim 45 (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 43 wherein the lipid or phospholipid moiety is either phosphatidic acid, an acyl glycerol, monoacylglycerol, diacylglycerol, triacylglycerol, sphingosine, sphingomyelin, chondroitin-4-sulphate, chondroitin-6-sulphate, ceramide, phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylserine, phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylinositol, or phosphatidylglycerol, or an ether or alkyl phospholipid derivative thereof, and the physiologically acceptable monomer or polymer moiety is either aspirin, lactobionic acid, maltose, glutaric acid, polyethylene glycol, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, hemacell, hetastarch, or hyaluronic acid.

Claim 46 (Withdrawn) A method of treating a subject suffering from ARDS, comprising the steps of administering to a subject an effective amount of a lipid or phospholipid moiety bonded to a physiologically acceptable monomer, dimer, oligomer, or polymer, thereby treating the subject with ARDS.

Claim 47 (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 46 wherein the physiologically acceptable monomer is either a salicylate, salicylic acid, aspirin, a monosaccharide, lactobionic acid, maltose, an amino acid, glycine, carboxylic acid, acetic acid, butyric acid,

APPLICANT(S): YEDGAR, Saul  
SERIAL NO.: 09/756,765  
FILED: January 10, 2001  
Page 15

dicarboxylic acid, glutaric acid, succinic acid, fatty acid, dodecanoic acid, didodecanoic acid, bile acid, cholic acid, cholesterylhemmisuccinate; or wherein the physiologically acceptable dimer or oligomer is a dipeptide, a disaccharide, a trisaccharide, an oligopeptide, or a di- or trisaccharide monomer unit of heparin, heparan sulfate, keratin, keratan sulfate, chondroitin, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, dextran, or hyaluronic acid; or wherein the physiologically acceptable polymer is a glycosaminoglycan, polygelin ('hemacell'), alginate, hydroxyethyl starch (hetastarch), polyethylene glycol, polycarboxylated polyethylene glycol, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, keratin, keratin sulfate, heparan sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, or hyaluronic acid.

Claim 48 (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 46 wherein the lipid or phospholipid moiety is either phosphatidic acid, an acyl glycerol, monoacylglycerol, diacylglycerol, triacylglycerol, sphingosine, sphingomyelin, chondroitin-4-sulphate, chondroitin-6-sulphate, ceramide, phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylserine, phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylinositol, or phosphatidylglycerol, or an ether or alkyl phospholipid derivative thereof, and the physiologically acceptable monomer or polymer moiety is either aspirin, lactobionic acid, maltose, glutaric acid, polyethylene glycol, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, hemacell, hetastarch, or hyaluronic acid.

Claim 49 (Withdrawn) A method of treating a subject suffering from autoimmune disease, comprising the steps of administering to a subject an effective amount of a lipid or phospholipid moiety bonded to a physiologically acceptable monomer, dimer, oligomer, or polymer, thereby treating the subject with autoimmune disease.

Claim 50 (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 49 wherein the physiologically acceptable monomer is either a salicylate, salicylic acid, aspirin, a monosaccharide, lactobionic acid, maltose, an amino acid, glycine, carboxylic acid, acetic acid, butyric acid, dicarboxylic acid, glutaric acid, succinic acid, fatty acid, dodecanoic acid, didodecanoic acid, bile acid, cholic acid, cholesterylhemmisuccinate; or wherein the physiologically acceptable dimer or oligomer is a dipeptide, a disaccharide, a trisaccharide, an oligopeptide, or a di- or trisaccharide monomer unit of heparin, heparan sulfate, keratin, keratan sulfate, chondroitin, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, dextran, or hyaluronic

APPLICANT(S): YEDGAR, Saul  
SERIAL NO.: 09/756,765  
FILED: January 10, 2001  
Page 16

acid; or wherein the physiologically acceptable polymer is a glycosaminoglycan, polygelin ('hemacell'), alginate, hydroxyethyl starch (hetastarch), polyethylene glycol, polycarboxylated polyethylene glycol, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, keratin, keratin sulfate, heparan sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, or hyaluronic acid.

Claim 51 (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 49 wherein the lipid or phospholipid moiety is either phosphatidic acid, an acyl glycerol, monoacylglycerol, diacylglycerol, triacylglycerol, sphingosine, sphingomyelin, chondroitin-4-sulphate, chondroitin-6-sulphate, ceramide, phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylserine, phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylinositol, or phosphatidylglycerol, or an ether or alkyl phospholipid derivative thereof, and the physiologically acceptable monomer or polymer moiety is either aspirin, lactobionic acid, maltose, glutaric acid, polyethylene glycol, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, hemacell, hetastarch, or hyaluronic acid.

Claim 52 (Withdrawn) A method of treating a subject suffering from hemolysis, comprising the steps of administering to a subject an effective amount of a lipid or phospholipid moiety bonded to a physiologically acceptable monomer, dimer, oligomer, or polymer, thereby treating the subject with hemolysis.

Claim 53 (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 52 wherein the physiologically acceptable monomer is either a salicylate, salicylic acid, aspirin, a monosaccharide, lactobionic acid, maltose, an amino acid, glycine, carboxylic acid, acetic acid, butyric acid, dicarboxylic acid, glutaric acid, succinic acid, fatty acid, dodecanoic acid, didodecanoic acid, bile acid, cholic acid, cholesterylhemmisuccinate; or wherein the physiologically acceptable dimer or oligomer is a dipeptide, a disaccharide, a trisaccharide, an oligopeptide, or a di- or trisaccharide monomer unit of heparin, heparan sulfate, keratin, keratan sulfate, chondroitin, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, dextran, or hyaluronic acid; or wherein the physiologically acceptable polymer is a glycosaminoglycan, polygelin ('hemacell'), alginate, hydroxyethyl starch (hetastarch), polyethylene glycol, polycarboxylated polyethylene glycol, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, keratin, keratin sulfate, heparan sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, or hyaluronic acid.

APPLICANT(S): YEDGAR, Saul  
SERIAL NO.: 09/756,765  
FILED: January 10, 2001  
Page 17

Claim 54 (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 52 wherein the lipid or phospholipid moiety is either phosphatidic acid, an acyl glycerol, monoacylglycerol, diacylglycerol, triacylglycerol, sphingosine, sphingomyelin, chondroitin-4-sulphate, chondroitin-6-sulphate, ceramide, phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylserine, phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylinositol, or phosphatidylglycerol, or an ether or alkyl phospholipid derivative thereof, and the physiologically acceptable monomer or polymer moiety is either aspirin, lactobionic acid, maltose, glutaric acid, polyethylene glycol, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, hemacell, hetastarch, or hyaluronic acid.

Claim 55 (Withdrawn) A method of treating a subject undergoing tissue transplantation or allograft rejection, comprising the steps of administering to a subject an effective amount of a lipid or phospholipid moiety bonded to a physiologically acceptable monomer, dimer, oligomer, or polymer, thereby treating the subject undergoing tissue transplantation or allograft rejection.

Claim 56 (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 55 wherein the physiologically acceptable monomer is either a salicylate, salicylic acid, aspirin, a monosaccharide, lactobionic acid, maltose, an amino acid, glycine, carboxylic acid, acetic acid, butyric acid, dicarboxylic acid, glutaric acid, succinic acid, fatty acid, dodecanoic acid, didodecanoic acid, bile acid, cholic acid, cholesterlylhemmisuccinate; or wherein the physiologically acceptable dimer or oligomer is a dipeptide, a disaccharide, a trisaccharide, an oligopeptide, or a di- or trisaccharide monomer unit of heparin, heparan sulfate, keratin, keratan sulfate, chondroitin, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, dextran, or hyaluronic acid; or wherein the physiologically acceptable polymer is a glycosaminoglycan, polygelin ('hemacell'), alginate, hydroxyethyl starch (hetastarch), polyethylene glycol, polycarboxylated polyethylene glycol, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, keratin, keratin sulfate, heparan sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, or hyaluronic acid.

Claim 57 (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 55 wherein the lipid or phospholipid moiety is either phosphatidic acid, an acyl glycerol, monoacylglycerol, diacylglycerol, triacylglycerol, sphingosine, sphingomyelin, chondroitin-4-sulphate, chondroitin-6-sulphate, ceramide, phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylserine, phosphatidylcholine,

APPLICANT(S): YEDGAR, Saul  
SERIAL NO.: 09/756,765  
FILED: January 10, 2001  
Page 18

phosphatidylinositol, or phosphatidylglycerol, or an ether or alkyl phospholipid derivative thereof, and the physiologically acceptable monomer or polymer moiety is either aspirin, lactobionic acid, maltose, glutaric acid, polyethylene glycol, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, hemacell, hetastarch, or hyaluronic acid.

Claim 58 (Withdrawn) A method of treating a subject afflicted with HIV infection, comprising the steps of administering to a subject an effective amount of a lipid or phospholipid moiety bonded to a physiologically acceptable monomer, dimer, oligomer, or polymer, thereby treating the subject afflicted with HIV infection.

Claim 59 (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 58 wherein the physiologically acceptable monomer is either a salicylate, salicylic acid, aspirin, a monosaccharide, lactobionic acid, maltose, an amino acid, glycine, carboxylic acid, acetic acid, butyric acid, dicarboxylic acid, glutaric acid, succinic acid, fatty acid, dodecanoic acid, didodecanoic acid, bile acid, cholic acid, cholesterylhemmisuccinate; or wherein the physiologically acceptable dimer or oligomer is a dipeptide, a disaccharide, a trisaccharide, an oligopeptide, or a di- or trisaccharide monomer unit of heparin, heparan sulfate, keratin, keratan sulfate, chondroitin, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, dextran, or hyaluronic acid; or wherein the physiologically acceptable polymer is a glycosaminoglycan, polygelin ('hemacell'), alginate, hydroxyethyl starch (hetastarch), polyethylene glycol, polycarboxylated polyethylene glycol, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, keratin, keratin sulfate, heparan sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, or hyaluronic acid.

Claim 60 (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 58 wherein the lipid or phospholipid moiety is either phosphatidic acid, an acyl glycerol, monoacylglycerol, diacylglycerol, triacylglycerol, sphingosine, sphingomyelin, chondroitin-4-sulphate, chondroitin-6-sulphate, ceramide, phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylserine, phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylinositol, or phosphatidylglycerol, or an ether or alkyl phospholipid derivative thereof, and the physiologically acceptable monomer or polymer moiety is either aspirin, lactobionic acid, maltose, glutaric acid, polyethylene glycol, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, hemacell, hetastarch, or hyaluronic acid.

APPLICANT(S): YEDGAR, Saul  
SERIAL NO.: 09/756,765  
FILED: January 10, 2001  
Page 19

Claim 61 (Withdrawn) A method of treating a subject afflicted with conjunctivitis, comprising the steps of administering to a subject an effective amount of a lipid or phospholipid moiety bonded to a physiologically acceptable monomer, dimer, oligomer, or polymer, thereby treating the subject afflicted with conjunctivitis.

Claim 62 (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 61 wherein the physiologically acceptable monomer is either a salicylate, salicylic acid, aspirin, a monosaccharide, lactobionic acid, maltose, an amino acid, glycine, carboxylic acid, acetic acid, butyric acid, dicarboxylic acid, glutaric acid, succinic acid, fatty acid, dodecanoic acid, didodecanoic acid, bile acid, cholic acid, cholesterylhemmisuccinate; or wherein the physiologically acceptable dimer or oligomer is a dipeptide, a disaccharide, a trisaccharide, an oligopeptide, or a di- or trisaccharide monomer unit of heparin, heparan sulfate, keratin, keratan sulfate, chondroitin, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, dextran, or hyaluronic acid; or wherein the physiologically acceptable polymer is a glycosaminoglycan, polygelin ('hemacell'), alginate, hydroxyethyl starch (hetastarch), polyethylene glycol, polycarboxylated polyethylene glycol, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, keratin, keratin sulfate, heparan sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, or hyaluronic acid.

Claim 63 (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 61 wherein the lipid or phospholipid moiety is either phosphatidic acid, an acyl glycerol, monoacylglycerol, diacylglycerol, triacylglycerol, sphingosine, sphingomyelin, chondroitin-4-sulphate, chondroitin-6-sulphate, ceramide, phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylserine, phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylinositol, or phosphatidylglycerol, or an ether or alkyl phospholipid derivative thereof, and the physiologically acceptable monomer or polymer moiety is either aspirin, lactobionic acid, maltose, glutaric acid, polyethylene glycol, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, hemacell, hetastarch, or hyaluronic acid.

Claim 64 (Withdrawn) A method for extracorporeal tissue preservation, comprising the step of adding to a tissue preparation or organ an effective amount of a lipid or phospholipid moiety bonded to a physiologically acceptable monomer, dimer, oligomer, or polymer, thereby extending the viability of the tissue preparation or organ within a donor subject.

APPLICANT(S): YEDGAR, Saul  
SERIAL NO.: 09/756,765  
FILED: January 10, 2001  
Page 20

Claim 65 (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 64 wherein the physiologically acceptable monomer is either a salicylate, salicylic acid, aspirin, a monosaccharide, lactobionic acid, maltose, an amino acid, glycine, carboxylic acid, acetic acid, butyric acid, dicarboxylic acid, glutaric acid, succinic acid, fatty acid, dodecanoic acid, didodecanoic acid, bile acid, cholic acid, cholesterylhemmisuccinate; or wherein the physiologically acceptable dimer or oligomer is a dipeptide, a disaccharide, a trisaccharide, an oligopeptide, or a di- or trisaccharide monomer unit of heparin, heparan sulfate, keratin, keratan sulfate, chondroitin, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, dextran, or hyaluronic acid; or wherein the physiologically acceptable polymer is a glycosaminoglycan, polygelin ('hemacell'), alginate, hydroxyethyl starch (hetastarch), polyethylene glycol, polycarboxylated polyethylene glycol, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, keratin, keratin sulfate, heparan sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, or hyaluronic acid.

Claim 66 (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 64 wherein the lipid or phospholipid moiety is either phosphatidic acid, an acyl glycerol, monoacylglycerol, diacylglycerol, triacylglycerol, sphingosine, sphingomyelin, chondroitin-4-sulphate, chondroitin-6-sulphate, ceramide, phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylserine, phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylinositol, or phosphatidylglycerol, or an ether or alkyl phospholipid derivative thereof, and the physiologically acceptable monomer or polymer moiety is either aspirin, lactobionic acid, maltose, glutaric acid, polyethylene glycol, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, hemacell, hetastarch, or hyaluronic acid.

Claim 67 (Withdrawn) A method of treating a subject afflicted with chlamydia infection, comprising the steps of administering to a subject an effective amount of a lipid or phospholipid moiety bonded to a physiologically acceptable monomer, dimer, oligomer, or polymer, thereby treating the subject afflicted with chlamydia infection.

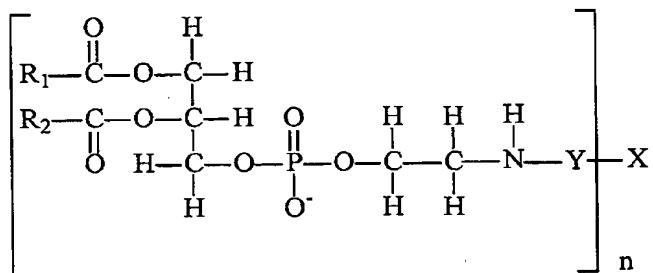
Claim 68 (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 67 wherein the physiologically acceptable monomer is either a salicylate, salicylic acid, aspirin, a monosaccharide, lactobionic acid, maltose, an amino acid, glycine, carboxylic acid, acetic acid, butyric acid, dicarboxylic acid, glutaric acid, succinic acid, fatty acid, dodecanoic acid, didodecanoic acid, bile acid, cholic acid, cholesterylhemmisuccinate; or wherein the physiologically acceptable

APPLICANT(S): YEDGAR, Saul  
SERIAL NO.: 09/756,765  
FILED: January 10, 2001  
Page 21

dimer or oligomer is a dipeptide, a disaccharide, a trisaccharide, an oligopeptide, or a di- or trisaccharide monomer unit of heparin, heparan sulfate, keratin, keratan sulfate, chondroitin, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, dextran, or hyaluronic acid; or wherein the physiologically acceptable polymer is a glycosaminoglycan, polygelin ('hemacell'), alginate, hydroxyethyl starch (hetastarch), polyethylene glycol, polycarboxylated polyethylene glycol, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, keratin, keratin sulfate, heparan sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, or hyaluronic acid.

Claim 69 (Withdrawn) A method as in claim 67 wherein the lipid or phospholipid moiety is either phosphatidic acid, an acyl glycerol, monoacylglycerol, diacylglycerol, triacylglycerol, sphingosine, sphingomyelin, chondroitin-4-sulphate, chondroitin-6-sulphate, ceramide, phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylserine, phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylinositol, or phosphatidylglycerol, or an ether or alkyl phospholipid derivative thereof, and the physiologically acceptable monomer or polymer moiety is either aspirin, lactobionic acid, maltose, glutaric acid, polyethylene glycol, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, hemacell, hetastarch, or hyaluronic acid.

Claims 70 (Currently amended): A phosphatidylethanolamine conjugate according to the formula



wherein

$R_1$  is a linear, saturated, mono-unsaturated, or poly-unsaturated, alkyl chain ranging in length from 2 to 30 carbon atoms;

$R_2$  is a linear, saturated, mono-unsaturated, or poly-unsaturated, alkyl chain ranging in length from 2 to 30 carbon atoms;

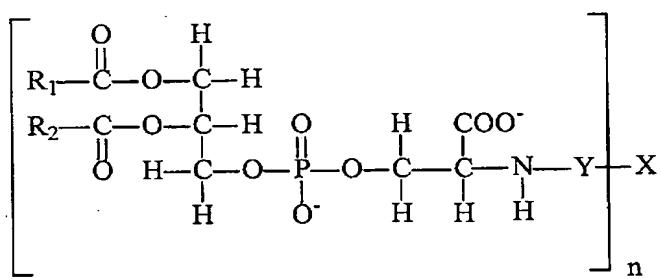
APPLICANT(S): YEDGAR, Saul  
SERIAL NO.: 09/756,765  
FILED: January 10, 2001  
Page 22

Y is either nothing or a spacer group ranging in length from 2 to 30 atoms, wherein said spacer comprises —CO—alkylene—NH—, —CO—alkylene—CO— or a combination thereof; and

X is either a physiologically acceptable monomer, dimer, or oligomer, wherein n is unity, or a physiologically acceptable polymer, wherein n is a number from 1 to 1,000, wherein x is a glycosaminoglycan;

wherein if Y is nothing the phosphatidylethanolamine is directly linked to X via a carboxylic group.

Claim 71 (Withdrawn): A compound according to the formula



wherein

R<sub>1</sub> is a linear, saturated, mono-unsaturated, or poly-unsaturated, alkyl chain ranging in length from 2 to 30 carbon atoms;

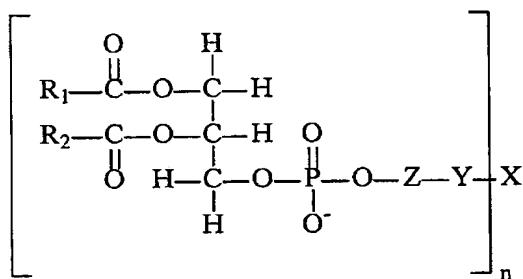
R<sub>2</sub> is a linear, saturated, mono-unsaturated, or poly-unsaturated, alkyl chain ranging in length from 2 to 30 carbon atoms;

Y is either nothing or a spacer group ranging in length from 2 to 30 atoms; and

X is either a physiologically acceptable monomer, dimer, or oligomer, wherein n is unity, or a physiologically acceptable polymer, wherein n is a number from 1 to 1,000.

APPLICANT(S): YEDGAR, Saul  
SERIAL NO.: 09/756,765  
FILED: January 10, 2001  
Page 23

Claim 72 (Withdrawn): A compound according to the formula



wherein

$\text{R}_1$  is a linear, saturated, mono-unsaturated, or poly-unsaturated, alkyl chain ranging in length from 2 to 30 carbon atoms;

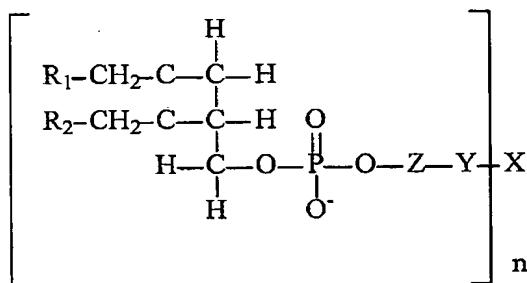
$\text{R}_2$  is a linear, saturated, mono-unsaturated, or poly-unsaturated, alkyl chain ranging in length from 2 to 30 carbon atoms;

$\text{Z}$  is either choline, inositol or glycerol;

$\text{Y}$  is either nothing or a spacer group ranging in length from 2 to 30 atoms; and

$\text{X}$  is either a physiologically acceptable monomer, dimer, or oligomer, wherein  $n$  is unity, or a physiologically acceptable polymer, wherein  $n$  is a number from 1 to 1,000.

Claim 73 (Withdrawn): A compound according to the formula



wherein

APPLICANT(S): YEDGAR, Saul  
SERIAL NO.: 09/756,765  
FILED: January 10, 2001  
Page 24

R<sub>1</sub> is a linear, saturated, mono-unsaturated, or poly-unsaturated, alkyl chain ranging in length from 2 to 30 carbon atoms;

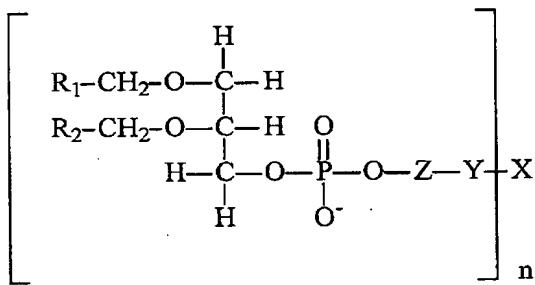
R<sub>2</sub> is a linear, saturated, mono-unsaturated, or poly-unsaturated, alkyl chain ranging in length from 2 to 30 carbon atoms;

Z is either ethanolamine, serine, inositol, choline, or glycerol;

Y is either nothing or a spacer group ranging in length from 2 to 30 atoms; and

X is either a physiologically acceptable monomer, dimer, or oligomer, wherein n is unity, or a physiologically acceptable polymer, wherein n is a number from 1 to 1,000.

Claim 74 (Withdrawn): A compound according to the formula



wherein

R<sub>1</sub> is a linear, saturated, mono-unsaturated, or poly-unsaturated, alkyl chain ranging in length from 2 to 30 carbon atoms;

R<sub>2</sub> is a linear, saturated, mono-unsaturated, or poly-unsaturated, alkyl chain ranging in length from 2 to 30 carbon atoms;

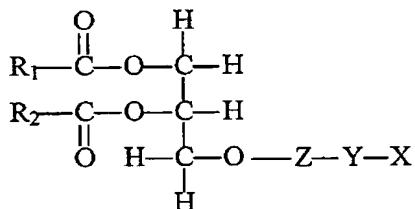
Z is either ethanolamine, serine, inositol, choline, or glycerol;

Y is either nothing or a spacer group ranging in length from 2 to 30 atoms; and

X is either a physiologically acceptable monomer, dimer, or oligomer, wherein n is unity, or a physiologically acceptable polymer, wherein n is a number from 1 to 1,000.

APPLICANT(S): YEDGAR, Saul  
SERIAL NO.: 09/756,765  
FILED: January 10, 2001  
Page 25

Claim 75 (Withdrawn): A compound according to the formula



wherein

$\text{R}_1$  is a linear, saturated, mono-unsaturated, or poly-unsaturated, alkyl chain ranging in length from 2 to 30 carbon atoms;

$\text{R}_2$  is a linear, saturated, mono-unsaturated, or poly-unsaturated, alkyl chain ranging in length from 2 to 30 carbon atoms;

$\text{Z}$  is either choline, inositol, or glycerol;

$\text{Y}$  is either nothing or a spacer group ranging in length from 2 to 30 atoms; and

$\text{X}$  is either a mono- or disaccharide, carboxylated disaccharide, mono- or dicarboxylic acids, a salicylate, salicylic acid, aspirin, lactobionic acid, maltose, an amino acid, glycine, acetic acid, butyric acid, dicarboxylic acid, glutaric acid, succinic acid, fatty acid, dodecanoic acid, didodecanoic acid, bile acid, cholic acid, cholesterylhemmisuccinate, a di- or tripeptide, an oligopeptide, a trisaccharide, or a di- or trisaccharide monomer unit of heparin, heparan sulfate, keratin, keratan sulfate, chondroitin, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, dextran, or hyaluronic acid.

Claim 76 (Withdrawn): Use of a phospholipid moiety bonded to a physiologically acceptable monomer, dimer, oligomer, or polymer, in the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for treating a subject afflicted with obstructive respiratory disease, colitis, Crohn's disease, central nervous system insult, multiple sclerosis, contact dermatitis,

APPLICANT(S): YEDGAR, Saul  
SERIAL NO.: 09/756,765  
FILED: January 10, 2001  
Page 26

psoriasis, cardiovascular disease, including prophylaxis for invasive procedures, invasive cellular proliferative disorders, anti-oxidant therapy, hemolytic syndromes, sepsis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, tissue transplant rejection syndromes, autoimmune disease, viral infection, and hypersensitivity conjunctivitis.

Claim 77 (Withdrawn): The use as in claim 76 wherein the physiologically acceptable monomer is either a salicylate, salicylic acid, aspirin, a monosaccharide, lactobionic acid, maltose, an amino acid, glycine, carboxylic acid, acetic acid, butyric acid, dicarboxylic acid, glutaric acid, succinic acid, fatty acid, dodecanoic acid, didodecanoic acid, bile acid, cholic acid, cholesterylhemmisuccinate; or wherein the physiologically acceptable dimer or oligomer is a dipeptide, a disaccharide, a trisaccharide, an oligopeptide, or a di- or trisaccharide monomer unit of heparin, heparan sulfate, keratin, keratan sulfate, chondroitin, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, dextran, or hyaluronic acid; or wherein the physiologically acceptable polymer is a glycosaminoglycan, polygelin ('hemacell'), alginate, hydroxyethyl starch (hetastarch), polyethylene glycol, polycarboxylated polyethylene glycol, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, keratin, keratin sulfate, heparan sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, or hyaluronic acid.

Claim 78 (Withdrawn): The use as in claim 76 wherein the lipid or phospholipid moiety is either phosphatidic acid, an acyl glycerol, monoacylglycerol, diacylglycerol, triacylglycerol, sphingosine, sphingomyelin, chondroitin-4-sulphate, chondroitin-6-sulphate, ceramide, phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylserine, phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylinositol, or phosphatidylglycerol, or an ether or alkyl phospholipid derivative thereof, and the physiologically acceptable monomer or polymer moiety is either aspirin, lactobionic acid, maltose, glutaric acid, polyethylene glycol, carboxymethylcellulose, heparin, dextran, hemacell, hetastarch, or hyaluronic acid.

Claim 79 (Withdrawn): Use of a pharmaceutical composition as in claims 76-78 for treating a subject afflicted with obstructive respiratory disease, colitis, Crohn's disease, central nervous system insult, multiple sclerosis, contact dermatitis, psoriasis,

APPLICANT(S): YEDGAR, Saul  
SERIAL NO.: 09/756,765  
FILED: January 10, 2001  
Page 27

cardiovascular disease, including prophylaxis for invasive procedures, invasive cellular proliferative disorders, anti-oxidant therapy, hemolytic syndromes, sepsis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, tissue transplant rejection syndromes, autoimmune disease, viral infection, or hypersensitivity conjunctivitis, wherein the composition is prepared for administration by topical, oral, nasal, aerosol, intravenous, intraocular, intra-arterial, subcutaneous, or suppository routes.

Claim 80 (Currently amended): The compound according to claim 70 wherein the ~~polymer is a plasma expander, a food additive, a drug additive, polyglycosaminoglycan, hydroxyethylstarch, polyaminoacid, polyethylene, polystyrenes, polyester, polyamide, polyethylene oxide, polyvinylpyrrolidone, polysaccharide, soluble cellulose derivative, alginate, assimilable gum, peptide, injectable blood protein, dextran, cyclodextrin, is hyaluronic acid, heparin, heparian sulfate, chondroitin sulfate, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, keratin, keratian sulfate, dermatian sulfate or a derivative thereof.~~

Claim 81 (Currently amended): The compound according to claim 70 wherein the ~~glycosaminoglycan monomer, dimer, or oligomer are mono- or disaccharides, carboxylic acid, dicarboxylic acid, fatty acid, dicarboxylic fatty acid, acetyl salicylic acid, cholic acid, cholesterylhemisuccinate, and is di- and trisaccharide unit monomers of glycosaminoglycans including heparin, heparan sulfate, hyaluronic acid, chondroitin, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, keratin, keratan sulfate, or dextran.~~

Claim 82 (Withdrawn): The compound according to claim 71 wherein the polymer is a plasma expander, a food additive, a drug additive, polyglycosaminoglycan, hydroxyethylstarch, polyaminoacid, polyethylene, polystyrenes, polyester, polyamide, polyethylene oxide, polyvinylpyrrolidone, polysaccharide, soluble cellulose derivative, alginate, assimilable gum, peptide, injectable blood protein, dextran, cyclodextrin, hyaluronic acid, heparin, heparin sulfate, chondroitin sulfate, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, keratin sulfate, dermatin sulfate or a derivative thereof.

APPLICANT(S): YEDGAR, Saul  
SERIAL NO.: 09/756,765  
FILED: January 10, 2001  
Page 28

Claim 83 (Withdrawn): The compound according to claim 71 wherein the monomer, dimer, or oligomer are mono- or disaccharides, carboxylic acid, dicarboxylic acid, fatty acid, dicarboxylic fatty acid, acetyl salicylic acid, cholic acid, cholesterylhemisuccinate, and di- and trisaccharide unit monomers of glycosaminoglycans including heparin, heparan sulfate, hyaluronic acid, chondroitin, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, keratin, keratan sulfate, or dextran.

Claim 84 (Withdrawn): The compound according to claim 72 wherein the polymer is a plasma expander, a food additive, a drug additive, polyglycosaminoglycan, hydroxyethylstarch, polyaminoacid, polyethylene, polystyrenes, polyester, polyamide, polyethylene oxide, polyvinylpyrrolidone, polysaccharide, soluble cellulose derivative, alginate, assimilable gum, peptide, injectable blood protein, dextran, cyclodextrin, hyaluronic acid, heparin, heparin sulfate, chondroitin sulfate, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, keratin sulfate, dermatin sulfate or a derivative thereof.

Claim 85 (Withdrawn): The compound according to claim 72 wherein the monomer, dimer, or oligomer are mono- or disaccharides, carboxylic acid, dicarboxylic acid, fatty acid, dicarboxylic fatty acid, acetyl salicylic acid, cholic acid, cholesterylhemisuccinate, and di- and trisaccharide unit monomers of glycosaminoglycans including heparin, heparan sulfate, hyaluronic acid, chondroitin, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, keratin, keratan sulfate, or dextran.

Claim 86 (Withdrawn): The compound according to claim 73 wherein the polymer is a plasma expander, a food additive, a drug additive, polyglycosaminoglycan, hydroxyethylstarch, polyaminoacid, polyethylene, polystyrenes, polyester, polyamide, polyethylene oxide, polyvinylpyrrolidone, polysaccharide, soluble cellulose derivative, alginate, assimilable gum, peptide, injectable blood protein, dextran, cyclodextrin, hyaluronic acid, heparin, heparin sulfate, chondroitin sulfate, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, keratin sulfate, dermatin sulfate or a derivative thereof.

APPLICANT(S): YEDGAR, Saul  
SERIAL NO.: 09/756,765  
FILED: January 10, 2001  
Page 29

Claim 87 (Withdrawn): The compound according to claim 73 wherein the monomer, dimer, or oligomer are mono- or disaccharides, carboxylic acid, dicarboxylic acid, fatty acid, dicarboxylic fatty acid, acetyl salicylic acid, cholic acid, cholesterylhemisuccinate, and di- and trisaccharide unit monomers of glycosaminoglycans including heparin, heparan sulfate, hyaluronic acid, chondroitin, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, keratin, keratan sulfate, or dextran.

Claim 88 (Withdrawn): The compound according to claim 74 wherein the polymer is a plasma expander, a food additive, a drug additive, polyglycosaminoglycan, hydroxyethylstarch, polyaminoacid, polyethylene, polystyrenes, polyester, polyamide, polyethylene oxide, polyvinylpyrrolidone, polysaccharide, soluble cellulose derivative, alginate, assimilable gum, peptide, injectable blood protein, dextran, cyclodextrin, hyaluronic acid, heparin, heparin sulfate, chondroitin sulfate, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, keratin sulfate, dermatin sulfate or a derivative thereof.

Claim 89 (Withdrawn): The compound according to claim 74 wherein the monomer, dimer, or oligomer are mono- or disaccharides, carboxylic acid, dicarboxylic acid, fatty acid, dicarboxylic fatty acid, acetyl salicylic acid, cholic acid, cholesterylhemisuccinate, and di- and trisaccharide unit monomers of glycosaminoglycans including heparin, heparan sulfate, hyaluronic acid, chondroitin, chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate, dermatin, dermatan sulfate, keratin, keratan sulfate, or dextran.

Claim 90 (New): The compound according to claim 80 wherein the chondroitin sulfate is chondroitin-6-sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate or a derivative thereof.